NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum. APPRETEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted In the WEEKLY HERALD, the European and California

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- Piccolino-An-NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery - DREAM OF DES WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. BARNON'S MOSEUN COMPANY, MIDNIGHT ASSAULT-LOVE AMONG HIS BONNETS-NICOLO PARILE Open Day and Evening

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .- ARRAB NA POGUE; WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- COLLEGE BAWN. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - RIMIGFIAN

HELLER'S HALL, 585 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO MIN-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. - Singing, Dancing, Bunlesques, &c - Vol. 40 Vant.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - GEORGE CORISTY'S MIN-STREES IN SONGS, DANCES, &C. - THAT RASCAL JAKE. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Friday, August 11, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Dally Newspapers.

OFFICIAL. Times..... 368,150 Tribune..... 262,000 World 100,000 Bun 151,079 Express 90,548 New YORK HERALD \$1,095,000 Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined .. 871,329

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Our Account of the Atlantic Cable in the Weekly Herald.

We shall publish in the WEBELT HERALD this cek the full and elaborate account of the Atlanc cable, with the maps and engravings given in ar edition of Monday, together with the latest

THE NEWS.

Important intelligence regarding the progress hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil was brought by the steamship Saladin, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Rio Janeiro on the 6th ult. The war has opened in earnest, three severe engagements having been fought up to the 25th of June A stubbornly contested naval battle between the fleets of the two nations took place on the 11th of that month on the Parana river, in which there is said to have been great slaughter on both sides, the Brazilians claim the victory. The Paraguayans had captured the town of San Borgia, on the Uruguay river, and is reported that they put to death the entire Bra-zilian garrison. On the 25th of June the Brazilians at-tacked the Paraguayans at Corrientes, and, after a sharp fight, took the town at the point of the tayonet but were immediately after compelled to retire, in coate-quence of ascertaining that large reinforcements for their ponents were near at hand. In the meantime israe bodies of troops on both sides were moving for importan objective points, and other severe battler have no doubt stready been fought. The treaty of allian a between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay w definitively ratified on the 14th of Jupo

We publish this morning to full the proclamation of that State, a sympair of which appeared in the Herald of the 26th ult. The 31st of this month is the day named for electing delegates, and the 10th of nex month for the delegates to assemble in State convention The Governor also on the 25th ult. issued an official orde instructions to those desirous of obtaining the Pres dential pardon, giving a list of questions, in eleven dis Sinct paragraphs, to which they will be required to an

awer explicitly.

The opinion of Attorney General Speed, given in writing previous to the trial, in response to President Johnson's inquiry whether the conspirators in the plot which resulted in the assassination of President Lincols should be tried by a civil or military court, has been printed, and we give a rynopsis of it this morning. He maintains that during a time of war a military tribune ists under and according to the constitution; that it is the duty of the military not only to fight the public enemies of the country in open battle, but to pursue, capture, try and execute secret enemies, and that, the assessmatio of the President being an act of secret war against the republic in the person of its Chief Magistrate, those ac

cused of the crime are clearly amenable to military law The Navy Department has received intelligence that the rebel pirate Shenandoab, before leaving Australia for her career of plundering and burning in the North Pacific, took on board at Meibourne twelve bundred tons of coal, and that her present first Heutenant, who joined ber there, gave up the command of an English steamer

to enlist in her piratical service.

The Republican State Convention of Malpe met in Portland yesterday, and unanimously renominated for Gover-nor Samuel Cony, the present incumbent. Resolutions were unanimously adopted congratulating the country the success of the national arms and the extirpation playery, and thanking the army and navy therefor; exconfidence in President Johnson, asserting the right of the colored people to the exercise of the elective franchise, maintaining that the Southern people should be kept under provisional government until it has been proved safe to trust them for loyalty, and that they should not be admitted to representation in Congress until they have prohibited playery in their State constitutions and removed color disabilities, and arging the speedy trial and punishment of Jeff. Davis.

An alleged immense bank defalent anting to two hundred and ofty thousand dollars. ght to the attention of the authorities. mry B. Jenkins, for many years past the paying telle of the Phents Bank, 45 Wall street, was arrested and com-

made by Mr John Parker, cashier of that institution, in which the prisoner to charged with having, during the last two years, embezzied of the moneys of the bank the amount named. An investigation of the matter will take place at an early day. Jenkins is forly nine years of age, and has, herotofore, been considered an apright

A suit has been commenced by counsel on behalf of some of the leading bankers and brokers in Wall street to restrain the United States Internal Revenue Assessor from levying, and the collector thereof from demanding, cestain taxes, now claimed upon all sales made by brokers on their own account, the same as for stocks &c., sold on commission. The contestants claim under a late decision of Judge Nelson as grounds for their action, the first step of which is an application for an in-junction to stay the collection of the tax. United States Assistant District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney contest the application, on the ground that, Judge Nelson's deci-sion having been appealed from, the taxes must be paid till further ruling is made, and also that the equitable powers of the court could not be invoked in a case of

There was a large number of cases disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. A notorious thief, named John Henry, the ex-President of the Forty Thieres Club ("the Mackerelville boys"), was sent to the State Prison for five years on a plea of burglary. Three men, named Munday, Casey and Gordon, also guilty of burglary, were sent to the State Prison for five years. Manuel Oliver, who was in the babit of stealing the Manuel Oliver, who was a little property of the inmates of disreputable houses, was sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison for the same period.

Joseph Butler, convicted of robbery in the first degree, ed to the State Prison for ten years. number of other prisoners were sentenced for variou

offences. late Colonel Andrew J. Butler to be inventoried and appraised, General Benjamin F. Butler, the executor, yesterday applied for the appointment of two appraisers and the Surrogate appointed for that duty Messrs Algernon S. Sullivan and Thoodore Martine. It is stated that the personal property of the deceased will be found to amount to over baif a million.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction adopted resolution yesterday to invite Governor Fenton to visit the penal and charitable institutions of the city. Th numbers in the institutions have not varied mate since the last report made to the Commissioners.

An extensive fire occurred in Brooklyn yesterday after oon. It broke out about half-past twelve o'clock in the morocco factory on the corner of Kent avenue and Taylor street, and, spreading with great rapidity, soon extended to the large glass house adjoining, and in less than two hours both buildings were entirely destroyed. The cutire loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand deliars. Three firemen who were on top of the glass house were plunged into the burning building by the falling of the roof. They were all three, however rescued; but one of them met with such severe injuries that his recovery is considered doubtful.

Another meeting of the voterans of the army and navy at present out of employment was held yesterday fore noop at Pythagoras Hall, Canal street, to complete arrangements for their parade through the city, which is to take place to-day, for the purpose of presenting their claims in a body, for such positions as they are qualified to fill, to the authorities and large employers. The pro-cession will form at the corner of Bowery and Canal street about nine o'clock this morning, and, preceded b a military band, will march through the Bowery through Nassau and Wall streets to the Custom House and the adjacent haunts of the money changers, and thence through Broadway and various up town streets.

The attendance on the Saratoga Springs race course was aga n very large yesterday. There were two races-a single dash of a mile and a half, known as the celling race, and the three mile race, for a purse of one thou-mend dollars. The first was won by Thregmeck in two wing, in two straight heats, the time of the first hea being five minutes and thirty-one and three-quarters seconds, and of the second heat five minutes and forty game seconds. The time in the first heat of this latte race was the fastest which has been made at the North.

States Commissioner Newton, in Brooklyn, of the alleged frauds in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and there was con siderable additional évidence taken, principally in regar-to the bookcases, desks and other furniture, so muci alluded to in previous testimony, said to have been manu-factured in the yard by the defendants. Nothing particu-tarly important, however, was elicited. The case was ad-

journed till Monday next.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday over the remains of Mrs. Priscilla C. Ellerby, of Tarrytown, a widelady aged forty years, another of the victims of the ex plosion on board the steamboat Arrow, on Saturday last, whose body was found floating in the North river, off the foot of 108th street, on Wednesday afternoon.

summer night's festival of this season last night at Jones' Wood, and designed continuing the festivities till daylight this morning. They had music, dancing, fire works, feasting, frinking, fun illimitable and amuse ments of various other kinds.

Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer of the port, has sept t communication, which we publish this morning, it reply to the charges against him and the management o Quarantine generally, contained in the report of the apecial committee of the Shipowners' Association, gives yesterday's HERALD. He reviews the report at som length, and says that it is full of errors and marepreser

The State Department in Washington has been in formed by our Consul in Malta that the cholera is raging there fearfully. Communication with the adjacet islands has been suspended; but the steamers still con tipue to rup between England and Matta, thus giving the treaded disease a chance to spread beyond the Medite

General A. H. Terry, the boro of Fort F sher, and a present commanding the Department of Viginia, has been promoted to the rack of brevet major general in

Vice Admiral Ferragut, who has been spending the summer at Rye Beach, has been complimented during the season by two entertainments by the rigitors at that watering place The second of these, which was a bri lant affair, tock place on last Tuesday night at one of the fashionable botels, and comprised a reception, a dance

and a supper.

Mosby, the rebel guerilla, recently arrived in Alexan dria, Va., from Warrenton, to apply for admittance to the bar of the former town, when he was arrested by the mili ary authorities and placed in confinement, on charge of having broken his parole.

There was another large sale of vessels by the govern ment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday, some twenty five being disposed of, including tigs, aide wheel and screw steamers, barks, brigs and schooners. Harry Leslie, the great Niagara Falls rope walker,

while performing yesterday, when over the middle of the river, slipped and came very near falling into the ragin waters beneath. He, however, regained his footing an returned in safety to the shore. General Grant was on

of the witnesses of the thrilling scone.
Yesterday occurred the anniversary to honor of Lawrence, one of the saints celebrated in the history of the Catholic church in Ireland. The day was appropri ately observed in a number of the places of worship that denomination in this city.

There were severe ball and rain storms in Wisconsi

and Minnesota on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, which did immense damage to the crops. In four counties of the former State it is estimated that

dollars was done.

One of the government farms for the employment of freedmen is located on the Patuxent river, in Mary land. This farm, according to the account of a conter porary, embraces about thirty thousand acres; but only about twenty-two hundred acres are now under cultivation, much of the land being still covered with timber.
From seven to eight hundred negroes are employed
here, principally is raising corn and tobacco, une grops
of which are produced, from which, after paying all expenses, a considerable income to the government is
realized. The freedmen are generall, very industrious,
and appear to be contented and unpy. The deld hands
receive ten dollars a mouth, while the old and disabled
are well taken care of, and schools are established for
the children. the children.

The stock market was strong yesterday morning, bu rather havy in the afternoon. Governments were firm. Gold was weak, and closed on the afrect at 142%, and at

There was no material change in the complexion o ommercial affairs yesterday, though domestic produc was irregular. Imported merchandise was quiet as general thing, but firm, and the sales were at full prices

Groceries were in moderate request, without essential change in prices. On 'Change there was a large business in flour and grain, mainly on Western account, at higher prices; but the market closed dull Provisions were decidedly lower, new mess pork closing at \$82 12%. Whiskey was dull and nearly nominal.

Municipal Corruption Exemplified-The

Duty of the Next Legislature. We publish in another column this morning an official communication from Comptroller Brennan to the Common Council, in which he thoroughly exposed a job which had been engineered through that body by the municipal "ring." If the Tribune and those other journals which have constituted themselves the del of corruption, and demand of us specifications of the charges which we have made against the Corporation, will carefully peruse this document they will find proof positive of the truth of our assertions. We have already pointed out the Piers and Wharves bill as one of the schemes to be denounced; we now add this gas swindle, upon the authority of the Comptroller himself, and we shall have something to say by and by in relation to the Battery enlargemen project. These are specifications enough, we should think, to satisfy the Tribune and other champions of the "ring," and we now call upon them to meet these charges or to enter a plea of guilty, as the Tribune has done in regard to the piers and wharves concern.

On the 30th day of last December the Common Council suddenly terminated the contracts of the gas companies which light our streets. upon the receipt of a notice to that effect from the companies, and also ordered the Street Commissioner to make new contracts with these companies, practically at the companies' own price. No reason whatever was assigned for this astounding action. The city held valid contracts for lighting the streets which had several years to run. The gas companies had a monopoly of the business, and could make the new contracts to suit themselves. Thus the city was placed entirely at the mercy of the gas monopoly, and the members of the Common Council, without offering the slightest excuse justification or motive for their course, consented that this monopoly should take several more millions of dollars from the city treasury for performing work which was already contracted for at a lower price. Mayor Gunther, who has pretended to be a reformer, stayed down town and signed and approved the resolutions the same day they were passed. One week afterwards Street Commissioner Cornell advertised for proposals for the new contracts. Had not the Comptroller, alarmed at the gigantic proportions of the job, put his foot down and refused to open the proposals, and had not the HERALD and our citizens generally indignantly denounced the whole affair, the atrocious scheme would have been consummated, and we would now be paying double, or more than double, the present price per lamp for lighting our streets.

The celerity with which this job was rushed through the Common Council, and the smoothness with which all the machinery was worked, show it to have been one of the operations of the "ring." Although millions of dollars were involved in the scheme, it passed the Common Council without even being referred to a committee. Although it bore corruption on its very face, Mayor Gunther made haste to sign it on the day of its passage. Although it was for the interest of the city to get the work done as cheaply as possible and to escape the inflictions of a monopoly, the Street Commissioner immediately districted the city so that the present companies could not be interfered with, leaving them at liberty to name their own terms. Thus the Common Council, the Mayor and the Street Commissioner acted in concert to deprive the city of the valid contracts now existing, and nies might choose to offer. It is said that the Mayor is interested in one of the companies to be affected by this change of the con tract price; but, whether this be true or not, it needs no argument to convince any candid mind of the intrinsic corruption of the whole affair. Why should the city give up valid contracts, beneficial to her, in order to make others, beneficial only to the gas companies? What would be thought of a business man who should adopt such a course? Suppose the Mayor or the Street Commissioner were to act in this way in regard to their private affairsoffering people more than they had agreed to take for their goods-how long would they be out of the lunatic asylum? But, when officials deliberately throw up the city's valid contracts and place us at the mercy of monopolies, they do it for some other reason than insanity. We ask the Tribune what that reason is? Let the champions of corruption face the facts if they

This exposure of the detestable "ring" system by which our city is governed ought to convince the most skeptical of the necessity of a thorough municipal reform. We have called upon Governor Fenton to remove the Mayor, the Street Commissioner and the other beads of departments; but another "ring" seems to have been formed, embracing the State as well as the city, and our appeals have been unanswered by any practical action. The people bowever, have this matter in their own hands and if they will resolve to vote for no candidate not pledged to the reforms so urgently demanded we can elect a Legislature next fall which will abolish the present corrupt system of government altogether, and give us a metropolitan Mayor and a clean, compact and pure municipality. The next election will hinge upon this question, and whichever party takes it up will be assured of success. In national affairs there is now no opportunity for a contest. Both republicans and democrats profess to support Presiden Johnson, and neither of them will dare risk an open opposition to his policy. Such an opposition may be attempted in Congress by a "ring" of radicals and copperheads; but it will not enter into our State election. The only vital issue, then, will be that of city reforms throughout the State. If the republicans throw away their advantage by refusing to raise the reform standard, the democratic party can be revived and can conquer by adopting the feform policy. Let our very best men be sent to the next Legislature, and let no candle date with the least taint of corruption be elected in any district. It will be the duty of that Legislature to inaugurate the reforms we require and demand, and men must be elected who will perform this duty faithfully. Our citizens must look to their own interests. The outrageous repeal of valid contracts in this gas swindle is conclusive evidence that the "ring

will stop at nothing to rob and defraud us.

Let us be equally determined to effect a thor-

ough and immediate reform

Diax Maretzek, His New Actists and the Next Opera Season.

Max Maretzek has returned to this city from Europe, having engaged several singers for the next Opera season. Max of the Opera is more of a man of business than Max of the empire; for he went to Europe in person, while Maximilian sent an agent. But when Maximilian goes he will never return, while Maretzek is again among us in good health and more oleaginous than ever. It so happens that our Max and Maximilian's agent have accomplished about the same thing by their journey. Eloin received very little encouragement from Palmerston and Napoleon, and came back without any definite success. Maretzek's mission has resulted in the engagement of a number of peo ple; but we doubt whether he can put his inger upon any one of their names and declare it to be a strong card. Max of the North and Max of the South have gained equally little by their transatlantic ventures

When we look over the list of the new com pany we are surprised to find it so barren of ttractions. We have certainly never heard of any of these singers before. More than this. we are reliably informed that the most of them are unknown even in Italy. They come to us without the shadow of a reputation. New York city surely deserves better treatment than this. The next Opera season will be very brilliant, so far as the audiences are conif Maretzek will only take ordinary pains to please the people. If he does not please them hey will leave him and go to the theatres, the performances at which will be extraordinarily popular. Against this powerful theatrical competition what has Maretzek to present A parcel of nobodies whom we have no desire to hear. They may be hired more cheaply than good artists; but they will prove dearer in the end. This shabby system of operation management will not do for this metropolis. We pay enough for the Opera, and we ought to have it of the best material. It is bad enough to buy a whistle dearly; but the affair becomes aggravated when we find that the whistle is of inferior quality, and cannot be made to sound. If Maretzek is going to persevere in this sort of management we shall demand an operatic as well as a municipal reform, and insist that he shall be removed with the other heads of departments. - A - ME - 1944 It is the misfortune of some men that they

ecome useless as soon as they become suc-

cessful. They are great in their failures and small after their triumphs. Whether or not Maretzek belongs to this class remains to be seen. During his long struggle to establish the Opera here he did very well, and gave us excellent artists; but now that the Opera is established his enterprise and liberality appear to diminish. Last season be refused to engage several admirable singers, who were in the oity and offered him their services, and was con-Now he presents us with a list of unknown people, whom he would have blushed to own is members of his company a few years ago. This deplorable falling off is like the loss of insulation in the Atlantic cable; it neutralizes all the previous successful work. Is Maretzek, then, like one who builds a house that other men may dwell in it? Has be established the Opera that other managers may reap all the honor and profit of its prosperity? Has the Bohemian crew into whose hands he has fallen already led him so far from the right path? We assure him that if he intends to conduct the coming season as he did the past it will probably be the last over which he will be called to preside in this city There is no lack of good managers nor of good artists either, if the managers choose to engage them. The public know this, and are not to be bumbugged by nameless performers. Marctzek has only to persist and he will complete the parallel between himselfand Maximilian. Both will be unanimously condemned by American sentiment, and both will be compelled to quit the continent in disgrace. There is a Monroe doctrine for the Academy as well as for Mexico. We warn May Maretzek not to force us to apply it to himself.

THE CONSCIENCE KEEPER OF THE STATE DE-PARTMENT.-The organ in this city of the State Department in Washington is greatly exercised about the opinions said to have been expressed by General Grant and General Sherman concerning affairs in Mexico. It condemns General Sherman for the expression of opinions imputed to him, and doubts that General Grant used the words which he is reported to have spoker in Canada. It says that Grant is remarkable for his reticence, and therefore not likely to have given any opinion on the Mexican question. It is true that General Grant was very reticent about his military operations, plans and designs on the battle field; but now that the war is over. Grant and Sherman and every other general can and doubtless will express their political and military opinions upon every public question, and it is perfectly right that they should do so, as well as any other citizen. It is known that General Grant when in New York spoke freely his opinions about the condition of Mexico, and stated that it was impossible for Maximilian to maintain his empire there. So also did Sherman. It by no means follows that because such opinions are held by our leading generals, in common with the entire people, that we should therefore precipitate a war. We will give Napoleon ample time to avoid that bloody issue g getting out of the scrape be has fallen into n Mexico; for it is a disastrous scrape for him. We advise him to take the opportunity and withdraw his army, or Mexico will prove another Moscow.

THE NEW MOVE OF THE RING.-The delay of Governor Fenton in taking action upon our municipal corruptions is accounted for by the fact that the persons surrounding the Governor and who are supposed to influence and control him have been "seen" by the corruptionists and promised a share of the public plunder. Thus we go on from bad to worse. A Legisla-ture must be elected next fall pledged to munioipal reform throughout the State, or we must have a vigilance committee. '-

Poor Former at Loose Espa, We have been inclined to favor Forney in his efforts to se cure the position now held by old Mr. Welles in the Navy Department, but his course lately has caused us to hesitate about supporting his claims any longer. He appears to be losing his balance of late. He also manifests a disposition to go with the radicals against the President. It is certain that he cannot have our infuence in his behalf unless be gives President Johnson's policy a cordial support. There

must be no flattering one day and attacks the next, but firm and consistent support through-

RIP VAN WINKLE WELLES AND HIS BOAT

RACE .- Old Welles and his Navy Department understrappers and managers declared that the double-ender Algonquin was worthless, and that her engines ought to go to the scrap heap. The builders of the Algonquin denied this pretty boldly, and challenged the Navy Department to test the question in a fair and open way by a race—the Algonquin against any vessel of a similar class that the department might choose to name. This was a pretty stout defiance, and the Navy Department, thus challenged before the country, and unable to see any escape, ordered the trial. But it proposes the funniest boat race heard of yet. We all knew that Old Welles didn't know much about war, or about ships, or about any part of the business of his department; but no one was prepared to believe that a secretary of the navy could be so stupid as not to know what a boat race was. But it appears that old Welles has got the same idea of a boat race that he had of war. It is the real Rip Van Winkle idea—the sleepy, drowsy notion of a comfortable man, who wants to be left at his ease and hates excitement, enthusiasm, and all that. The comic almanacs used to have a picture of a man fond of fishing and also fond of his case. He couldn't endure the day's rowing or tramping, or take the chances of weather or luck; so his servant put little shiners in a tub while the gentleman fished them out at his eisure and never left his cosy parlor. That is Old Welles' idea exactly. He proposes that the two racers shall be tied to a dock, and then go it-the paddles splashing terribly, the water fuming, but all in good order and quiet, and quite at ease, and Old Welles in a window looking on. The boat that can get up the most steam, or in favor of which certain engineers will swear the hardest, shall be considered the best bont. And that is the way they do things "in official circles." Suppose the same plan were tried for two race horses. Suppose tha the two fine-limbed snorting beauties, all fire and spirit, were put each into a treadmill and then started whip and spur for three hours, the one that revolved his mill the fastest to win. Would that be a race, or in any way a fair test of the horses? Certainly not. Neither is Old Welles' proposed plan a boat race or a fair trial of the boats. It is absurd-ridiculously nonsensical and only to be hooted at. If the purposes of the Navy Department men are fair n this matter, why not give up this artful dodg. ing, accept the challenge in a straight up and down style and settle the question fairly?

THE CONTRACT FULPILLED.-The Honorable Ben Wood (price twenty-five thousand dollars in gold) appears inclined to fulfill bis political ots, whatever he may de with his lottery contracts. He received twenty-five thousan dollars in gold from the Jake Thompson fund, and it would appear that it is not exhausted yet, for he continues to abuse President Johnson and his administration every day, denouncing the government as a military tyranny, and so forth. We should like the Hon. Ben (price twenty-five thousand dollars in gold) to tell us when the contract is to end. The rebellion is over; the South is all right; its citizens are aking the oath of allegiance and returning to their duty as loyal men. We want the Hon. Ben (price twenty-five thousand dollars in gold) to assist us in the reconstruction of the South, and we are therefore anxious to know when the contract expires.

CURIOUS IDEAS ABOUT THE HERALD .- The Bohemians of the city and country press, when writing about the HERALD, always say that they HERALD: but they always buy it round the corner, and read it every line. Satan must have been the first Bohemian, for we are told of him that he "believed and trembled."

SYMPATHY FOR MRS. JEPPERSON DAVIS .- The Hon Ben Wood (price \$25,000 in gold) expresses great sympathy for Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who, it appears, is in distress somewhere in the Southern States. Why don't he give her five bundred or a thousand dollars out of what is left of that twenty-five thousand be received from the Jake Thompson fund? Mr. Jumel when he pitied a man held up a bank note and said, "I pity dis man ten dollar." Why don't Ben make his sympathy equally practical?

CONCERTS AT THE WATERING PLACES. -The fashionable number resorts are attracting the fashionable amuse nents from the metropolis, and we see no reason why they should not. Suratogs has its theatre as an estab-

THEODORE THOMAS' CONCESTS.—The regular season of THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS.—The regular season of concerts, under the direction of Theodore Thomas of Wednesdays and Saturdays, at that delightful suburban retreat, the Lion Park, Belvidere, have been hitherto attended with a success which is only equal to their merit. On to-morrow afternoon the performance will be unusually brilliant. The Belvidere, with its fine gardens and the magnificent landscape it commands, is one of the pleasantest places of resort within reach of the people. The music brovided by Mr. Thomas and his orchestra of thirty artists cannot be excelled in any concert room in the metropolis.

New HAVEN, August 10, 1865. The third and last day of the American Institute of Instruction has been of exceeding interest. The Music Hall was crowded to-day. The morning was occupied by discussion as to the best methods of presenting moral opies, and a lecture by President Bavens, of Michigan University, on education. In the afternoon there we a very interesting teaching exercise in physiology by Miss Melvina Micheir of the Massachusetts State Normal School. Her manner of representing the system was much applauded.

In the evening the Institute was addressed briefly by

Governor Andrew of Massachusetts. He said: The truth is, friends, we have seen for the last four years, that is, friends, we have seen for the last four years, that white we were engaged in the work of war, made necessary by the civil strife into which we were providentially onst, it was our duty, if we would maintain our civilization, make the country worth saving, make it grand and great in the possible future as it proved to be in the warlike present—we must devote ourselves with the same energy to the maintenance of oif institutions of learning with which we devoted ourselves to the rescue of our country from the rebei arms. New England has a work to do which is hagersalve—an agreement of the country; or else she fails utterly of her higher vocation. With our population of three millions and a quartiof, the richest and most powerful in all the means of head and heart and external wealth. New England is the most powerful three and a quarter millions of meh and women under the sun, and our country demands the ulmost exertion of the pseuliar power which it is the gift of New England to wield. He congratulated the Institute that colleges and seminaries were everywhere flourishing in spite of the great expenditures of the war, and said we must go on and educate this people up to more lefty ideas of human rights and of absolute justice.

ence. The institute then adjourned for social intercourse.

RICHMOND.

Promotion in the Regular Army of Generais Terry, Dandy and Turner-General Officers to be Relieved-Policy of the Government Towards the Freedmen, &c. WASSINGTON, August 10, 1865.

The Henate correspondent at Richmond sends the llowing under this date:-

PROMOTION OF CENERAL TERRY. Major General Alfred Howe Terry, commanding the rtment of Virginia, last night received his promotion from the War Department as a major general in the regular army of the United States by brevot. This is radeed a promotion in every way fit to be made.
PROMOTION OF GENERALS DANDY AND TURNER.

General George B Dundy, United States Volunt commanding Second brigade in Major General R. S. Foster's division, Twenty fourth army corps, was yester day brevetted by the President respectively major, lieu-tenant colonel and colonel in the regular army of the United States. These brevets date from March 13, 1886, and are for gallant and meritorious services during t war. The conferring of such a series of brevets at one time is exceedingly rare in the service, and is therefore

complimentary beyond the ordinary measure.

Major General J. W. Turner, who holds the rank of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the regular service, has also received the same series of brevets for the same reason.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR PER Governor Pierpoint has to day appointed Richard H. Coleman Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of this

Major General John Gibbon, of the late Twenty fourth under General Terry, in place of Major General Hartsulf, who, under the late order of the War Department, is us ssigned, and therefore returns to his rank in the regular

ORNERAL OFFICERS TO BE RELIEVED Brigadier General J. H. Potter, General McKensie (cavalry), General Thomas O. Osberne, General T. M. Harris and General B. C. Ludiow will be relieved from duty in this department within the next few days, and directed to report from their various homes to the Adjuant General at Washington. This prefigures the final retirement of these officers from the service.

RECIPIENT OF BERCUTIVE CLEMENOT. It has transpired that only two citizens of Richmond, one of whom is Franklin Stearns, Esq., have been acunity put in possession of the papers granting their par-don. Mr. Stearus was always a reliable Union man BANQUEIS Major General Terry, commanding this department, and

Major General Turner, commanding Military District of Henrico, each gave a magnificent dinner party last even ing. Major General R. S. Foster and his accomplished lady were the leading guests at General Terry's, in the Jeff. Davis mansion; while Major General Charles Devess was the guest among many others of General Turner CIVIL LAW IN SPOTTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

The civil authorities of Spottsylvania county, in this State, were organized and put in operation on the 7th THE PREEDMEN.

By request of several prominent citizens Brigadio General Harris, commanding the sub-district of the Rap-pahannock, under Major General Charles Devens, Jr., defined the policy of the government toward the freed mon, saying that the negro must be fully protected in his rights—those rights being in all respects equal to those of the whites. Contracts must be mi remained, and ample projection will be extended by the initiary authorities. The address was kindly coceived, and very many of the first citizens upon in experiences terms of the conduct of the military in the No district.

Major General Devens, accompanied by Captain George F. Hooker, Assistant Adjutant George, is in the city, a guest of Major General A. H. Terry, commanding this

Colonel Elmer Otia, United States Army, of the cavalry bureau at Washington, is to the city.

Major General J. W. Turner, accompanied by his staff, entered upon a general tour of inspection through the entered upon a general tour of inspection through the
city yesterday morning, and was so occupied during the
day. The inspection at the bands of this distinguished
officer, so well known among this people for his military
directness and thoroughness, attracted wide spread attention. The inspection will continue to day

Major General R. S. Foster is about to retire from the
service, to the general regret of all. General Poster will
return to his native State, Indians, after a career of casspicuous and highly honorable military effort.

Saint Lawrence's Day-Its Observance in

Yesterday was the day set spart for the annual festival of Saint Lawrence. The churches dedicated to the saint festival paper. This festival paper. of years by all good Catholics, both in the Old World and in America. This being the case, a short sketch of the life of Saint Lawrence may not be unacceptable, showing, as it does, the state of Ireland as it existed some seven

hundred years ago. was the youngest son of Maurice O'Tool, a rich and pow

was the youngest son of Maurice O'Tool, a rich and poworful prince in Leinster, Ireland, and was born about the year 1130 When he was but ten years old, during one of the wars which then raged to Ireland between the native princes, Lawrence was delivered up by his father as a hostage to Dormod MacMurchard, King of Leisster. The King treated bim with great inhumanity, keeping him to a desert place, and practising other crucities upon him. The father hearing of this, obliged the tyrant to put him under the charge of the Bishop of Glendaloch, who carefully instructed bim as to the path he was to follow to future years. When twoive years of age he returned to his father, ase, that personage recing the improvement atready made, that lawrence, on bearing they and there was no meet to grat bits as it was his desire to give hielffe to the service of the Church, whereupon he was twenty-five gears old, the Bishop of Clendaloch dying, Lawrence was chosen about, and the saint governed he numerous community with admirable virtue and prudence, and in famine which afflicted them was the sayiour of his country by his boundless charities. Gregory, Archibishop of Dublin, dying when the saint was thirty years of age, he was chosen to fill that metropolitan see, and was consecrated in 1162 by Gelasius, Archibishop of Armegh, In this availed situation he was careful of the welfare of all. The saint wors at all times a rough his ribirt, and subjected himself to frequent discipline. His liberality was unbounded. Every day be entertained at the own table thirty poor persons, besides many in private house. At the conclusion of one of the war with England to see the king. Henry II, who was then at Cambardon. On arriving there he was desired to any mass next day, and on going up to the altar a madman, who had heard much of the centra erful prince in Leinster, Ireland, and was born about the

Heavy Rains in Wisconsin and Minnesota-Great Damage to Farms. MILWAUERS, August 9, 1865. Mil.wauers, August 9, 1865.
There were very heavy rains throughout Wisconsis

and Minnesota last night and to-day. In many sections the grain crop is badly damaged. on Monday night there was a severe half storm extending throughout Sauk, Crawford, Richland and Iowa ounties in this State, wilting and destroying large Golds of wheat. It is estimated that two hundred farms are

mpletely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from three to four bundend